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PATENT

**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE**

**METHOD FOR CONTROLLING A COMPUTER USING AN EMBEDDED  
CODE IN THE CONTENT OF CD MEDIA**

**TECHNICAL FIELD OF THE INVENTION**

This invention is related to a method of computer control, and particularly for automatically directing a web browser application on the computer to retrieve and display information in response to an analog signal.

**CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION**

5      *belly*  
         *917*      This application is a Continuation-in-Part of U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/151,530, entitled "METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR CONTROLLING A COMPUTER WITH AN AUDIO SIGNAL" (Atty Dkt. No. PHLY-24,398) filed September 11, 1998, which is related to copending U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/151,471, entitled, "METHOD FOR INTERFACING SCANNED PRODUCT INFORMATION WITH A SOURCE FOR THE PRODUCT OVER A GLOBAL NETWORK" (Atty Dkt. No. PHLY-24,397) filed September 11, 1998, which is related to U.S. Patent Application Serial No. \_\_\_\_\_ entitled, "METHOD AND APPARATUS

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FOR EMBEDDING ROUTING INFORMATION TO A REMOTE WEB SITE IN AN  
AUDIO/VIDEO TRACK" (Atty Dkt. No. PHL Y-24,670) filed of equal date, which is  
related to U.S. Patent Application Serial. No. \_\_\_\_\_ entitled "METHOD AND  
APPARATUS FOR CONTROLLING A USER'S COMPUTER FROM A REMOTE  
5 LOCATION" (Atty Dkt No. PHL Y-24,703), which is related to U.S. Patent Application  
Serial No. \_\_\_\_\_ entitled "METHOD FOR CONTROLLING A COMPUTER  
USING AN EMBEDDED UNIQUE CODE IN THE CONTENT OF VIDEO TAPE  
MEDIA" (Atty Dkt No. PHL Y-24,705), and filed of equal date, which is related to U.S.  
Patent Application Serial No. \_\_\_\_\_ entitled "METHOD FOR CONTROLLING A  
10 COMPUTER USING AN EMBEDDED UNIQUE CODE IN THE CONTENT OF  
DVD MEDIA" (Atty Dkt No. PHL Y-24,706), and filed of equal date, and which is  
related to U.S. Patent Application Serial No. \_\_\_\_\_ entitled "METHOD FOR  
CONTROLLING A COMPUTER USING AN EMBEDDED UNIQUE CODE IN  
THE CONTENT OF DAT MEDIA" (Atty Dkt No. PHL Y-24,708), and filed of equal  
15 date.

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

With the growing numbers of computer users connecting to the "Internet," many companies are seeking the substantial commercial opportunities presented by such a large user base. For example, one technology which exists allows a television ("TV") signal to trigger a computer response in which the consumer will be guided to a personalized web page. The source of the triggering signal may be a TV, video tape recorder, or radio. For example, if a viewer is watching a TV program in which an advertiser offers viewer voting, the advertiser may transmit a unique signal within the television signal which controls a program known as a "browser" on the viewer's computer to automatically display the advertiser's web page. The viewer then simply makes a selection which is then transmitted back to the advertiser.

In order to provide the viewer with the capability of responding to a wide variety of companies using this technology, a database of company information and Uniform Resource Locator ("URL") codes is necessarily maintained in the viewer's computer, requiring continuous updates. URLs are short strings of data that identify resources on the Internet: documents, images, downloadable files, services, electronic mailboxes, and other resources. URLs make resources available under a variety of naming schemes and access methods such as HTTP, FTP, and Internet mail, addressable in the same simple way. URLs reduce the tedium of "login to this server, then issue this magic command ..." down to a single click. The Internet uses URLs to specify the location of files on other servers. A URL includes the type of resource being accessed (e.g., Web, gopher, FTP), the address of the server, and the location of the file. The URL can point to any file on any networked computer. Current technology requires the viewer to perform periodic updates to obtain the most current URL database. This aspect of the current technology is cumbersome since the update process requires downloading information to the viewer's

computer. Moreover, the likelihood for error in performing the update, and the necessity of redoing the update in the event of a later computer crash, further complicates the process. Additionally, current technologies are limited in the number of companies which may be stored in the database. This is a significant limitation since world-wide access  
5 presented by the Internet and the increasing number of companies connecting to perform on-line commerce necessitates a large database.

**SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

The present invention disclosed and claimed herein comprises a method for controlling a computer via a unique code which is embedded in the content of recorded information of a compact disk. The unique code in close association with vendor information. The unique code is extracted with an extractor during output of the recorded information to a user at a user location disposed on a network. In response to extracting the unique code, the unique code is transmitted to a remote location on the network in accordance with routing information stored at the user location, wherein the vendor information is returned to the user location for processing.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

For a more complete understanding of the present invention and the advantages thereof, reference is now made to the following description taken in conjunction with the accompanying Drawings in which:

FIGURE 1 illustrates a block diagram of the preferred embodiment;

FIGURE 2 illustrates the computer components employed in this embodiment;

FIGURE 3 illustrates system interactions over a global network;

FIGURES 4a-4e illustrate the various message packets transmitted between the source PC and network servers used in the preferred embodiment; ~~and~~

FIGURE 5 is a flowchart depicting operation of the system according to the preferred embodiment;

FIGURE 6 illustrates a flowchart of actions taken by the Advertiser Reference Server ("ARS") server;

FIGURE 7 illustrates a flowchart of the interactive process between the source computer and ARS;

FIGURE 8 illustrates a web browser page receiving the modified URL/advertiser product data according to the preferred embodiment;

FIGURE 9 illustrates a simplified block diagram of the disclosed embodiment;

FIGURE 10 illustrates a more detailed, simplified block diagram of the embodiment of FIGURE 9;

FIGURE 11 illustrates a diagrammatic view of a method for performing the routing operation;

FIGURE 12 illustrates a block diagram of an alternate embodiment utilizing an optical region in the video image for generating the routing information;

FIGURE 13 illustrates a block diagram illustrating the generation of a profile with the disclosed embodiment;

FIGURE 14 illustrates a flowchart for generating the profile and storing at the ARS;

FIGURE 15 illustrates a flowchart for processing the profile information when information is routed to a user;

FIGURE 16 illustrates a block diagram according to an alternative embodiment;

FIGURE 17 illustrates a diagrammatic view of the interconnection with the network in the disclosure of FIGURE 16; and

FIGURE 18 illustrates a flowchart depicting the operation at the recording media architecture.

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## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Referring now to FIGURE 1, there is illustrated a block diagram of a system for controlling a personal computer ("PC") 112 via an audio tone transmitted over a wireless system utilizing a TV. In the embodiment illustrated in FIGURE 1, there is provided a transmission station 101 and a receive station 117 that are connected via a communication link 108. The transmission station 101 is comprised of a television program source 104, which is operable to generate a program in the form of a broadcast signal comprised of video and audio. This is transmitted via conventional techniques along channels in the appropriate frequencies. The program source is input to a mixing device 106, which mixing device is operable to mix in an audio signal. This audio signal is derived from an audio source 100 which comprises a coded audio signal which is then modulated onto a carrier which is combined with the television program source 104. This signal combining can be done at the audio level, or it can even be done at the RF level in the form of a different carrier. However, the preferred method is to merely sum the audio signal from the modulator 102 into the audio channel of the program that is generated by the television program source 104. The output thereof is provided from the mixing device 106 in the form of broadcast signal to an antenna 107, which transmits the information over the communication link 108 to an antenna 109 on the receive side.

On the receive side of the system, a conventional receiver 110, such as a television is provided. This television provides a speaker output which provides the user with an audible signal. This is typically associated with the program. However, the receiver 110 in the disclosed embodiment, also provides an audio output jack, this being the type RCA jack. This jack is utilized to provide an audio output signal on a line 113 which is represented by an audio signal 111. This line 113 provides all of the audio that is received over the communication link 108 to the PC 112 in the audio input port on the PC 112.

However, it should be understood that, although a direct connection is illustrated from the receiver 110 to the PC 112, there actually could be a microphone pickup at the PC 112 which could pick the audio signal up. In the disclosed embodiment, the audio signal generated by the advertiser data input device 100 is audible to the human ear and, therefore, can be heard by the user. Therefore, no special filters are needed to provide this audio to the PC 112.

The PC 112 is operable to run programs thereon which typically are stored in a program file area 116. These programs can be any type of programs such as word processing programs, application programs, etc. In the disclosed embodiment, the program that is utilized in the system is what is referred to as a "browser." The PC 112 runs a browser program to facilitate the access of information on the network, for example, a global communication network known as the "Internet" or the World-Wide-Web ("Web"). The browser is a hypertext-linked application used for accessing information. Hypertext is a term used to describe a particular organization of information within a data processing system, and its presentation to a user. It exploits the computer's ability to link together information from a wide variety of sources to provide the user with the ability to explore a particular topic. The traditional style of presentation used in books employs an organization of the information which is imposed upon it by limitations of the medium, namely fixed sized, sequential paper pages. Hypertext systems, however, use a large number of units of text or other types of data such as image information, graphical information, video information, or sound information, which can vary in size. A collection of such units of information is termed a hypertext document, or where the hypertext documents employ information other than text, hypermedia documents. Multimedia communications may use the Hypertext Transfer Protocol ("HTTP"), and files or formatted data may use the Hypertext Markup Language ("HTML"). This formatting language provides for a mingling of text, graphics, sound, video, and hypertext links by "tagging" a

text document using HTML. Data encoded using HTML is often referred to as an "HTML document," an "HTML page," or a "home page." These documents and other Internet resources may be accessed across the network by means of a network addressing scheme which uses a locator referred to as a Uniform Resource Locator ("URL"), for example, "http://www.digital.com."

The Internet is one of the most utilized networks for interconnecting distributed computer systems and allows users of these computer systems to exchange data all over the world. Connected to the Internet are many private networks, for example, corporate or commercial networks. Standard protocols, such as the Transport Control Protocol ("TCP") and the Internet Protocol ("IP") provide a convenient method for communicating across these diverse networks. These protocols dictate how data are formatted and communicated. As a characteristic of the Internet, the protocols are layered in an IP stack. At higher levels of the IP stack, such as the application layer (where HTTP is employed), the user information is more readily visible, while at lower levels, such as the network level (where TCP/IP are used), the data can merely be observed as packets or a stream of rapidly moving digital signals. Superimposed on the Internet is a standard protocol interface for accessing Web resources, such <sup>as</sup> servers, files, Web pages, mail messages, and the like. One way that Web resources can be accessed is by browsers made by *Netscape®* and *Microsoft Internet Explorer®*.

Referring again now to FIGURE 1, the user can load this program with the appropriate keystrokes such that a browser window will be displayed on a display 118. In one embodiment, the user can run the browser program on the PC 112 such that the browser window is displayed on the display 118. While watching a preferred program, the user can also view display 118. When an audio signal is received by the receiver 110 and the encoded information is contained therein that was input thereto by the advertiser,

the PC 112 will then perform a number of operations. The first operation, according to the disclosed embodiment, is to extract the audio information within the received audio signal in the form of digital data, and then transmit this digital data to a defined location on the global communication network via a modem connection 114. This connection will be described hereinbelow. This information will be relayed to a proprietary location and the instructions sent back to the PC 112 as to the location of the advertiser associated with the code, and the PC 112 will then effect a communication link to that location such that the user can view on the display 118 information that the advertiser, by the fact of putting the tone onto the broadcast channel, desires the viewer to view. This information can be in the form of interactive programs, data files, etc. In one example, when an advertisement appears on the television, the tone can be generated and then additional data displayed on the display 118. Additionally, a streaming video program could be played on the PC received over the network, which streaming video program is actually longer than the advertising segment on the broadcast. Another example would be a sports game that would broadcast the tone in order to allow a user access to information that is not available over the broadcast network, such as additional statistics associated with the sports program, etc.

By utilizing the system described herein with respect to the disclosed embodiment of FIGURE 1, an advertiser is allowed the ability to control a user's PC 112 through the use of tones embedded within a program audio signal. As will <sup>described</sup> ~~described~~ hereinbelow, the disclosed embodiment utilizes particular routing information stored in the PC 112 which allows the encoded information in the received audio signal to route this information to a desired location on the network, and then allow other routing information to be returned to the PC 112 for control thereof to route the PC 112 to the appropriate location associated with that code.

Referring now to FIGURE 2, there is illustrated a computer 204, similar to computer 112, connected to display information on display 118. The computer 204 comprises an internal audio or "sound" card 206 for receiving the transmitted audio signal through receive antenna 109 and receiver 110. The sound card 206 typically contains analog-to-digital circuitry for converting the analog audio signal into a digital signal. The digital signal may then be more easily manipulated by software programs. The receiver 110 separates the audio signal from the video signal. A special trigger signal located within the transmitted advertiser audio signal triggers proprietary software running on the computer 204 which launches a communication application, in this particular embodiment, the web browser application located on the PC 204. Coded advertiser information contained within the audio signal is then extracted and appended with the address of a proprietary server located on the communication network. The remote server address is in the form of a URL. This appended data, in addition to other control codes, is inserted directly into the web browser application for automatic routing to the communication network. The web browser running on PC 204, and communicating to the network with ~~through~~ an internal modem 208, in this embodiment, transmits the advertiser information to the remote server. The remote server cross-references the advertiser product information to the address of the advertiser server located on the network. The address of the advertiser server is routed back through the PC 204 web browser to the advertiser server. The advertiser product information is returned to PC 204 to be presented to the viewer on display 118. In this particular embodiment, the particular advertiser product information displayed is contained within the advertiser's web page 212. As mentioned above, the audio signal is audible to the human ear. Therefore the audio signal, as emitted from the TV speakers, may be input to the sound card 206 via a microphone. Furthermore, the audio signal need not be a real-time broadcast, but may be on video tapes, CDs, DVD, or other media which may be displayed at a later date. With the imminent implementation of high definition digital television, the audio signal output from the TV may also be digital.

Therefore, direct input into a sound card for A/D purposes may not be necessary, but alternative interfacing techniques to accommodate digital-to-digital signal formats would apply.

Referring now to FIGURE 3, there is illustrated a source PC 302, similar to PCs 204 and 112, connected to a global communication network 306 through an interface 304. In this embodiment, the audio signal 111 is received by PC 302 through its sound card 206. The audio signal 111 comprises a trigger signal which triggers proprietary software into launching a web browser application residing on the PC 302. The audio signal 111 also comprises advertiser product information which is extracted and appended with URL information of an Advertiser Reference Server ("ARS") 308. The ARS 308 is a system disposed on the network that is defined as the location to which data in the audio signal 111 is to be routed. As such, data in the audio signal 111 will always be routed to the ARS 308, since a URL is unique on the network system. Connected to the ARS 308 is a database 310 of product codes and associated manufacturer URLs. The database 310 undergoes a continual update process which is transparent to the user. As companies sign-on, e.g., subscribe, to this technology, manufacturer and product information is added to the database 310 without interrupting operation of the source PC 302 with frequent updates. When the advertiser server address URL is obtained from the ARS database 310, it and the request for the particular advertiser product information is automatically routed back through the web browser on PC 302, over to the respective advertiser server for retrieval of the advertiser product information to the PC 302. It should be noted that although the disclosed invention discusses a global communication network, the system is also applicable to LANs, WANs, and peer-to-peer network configurations. It should be noted that the disclosed architecture is not limited to a single source PC 302, but may comprise a plurality of source PCs, e.g., PC 300 and PC 303. Moreover, a plurality of

ARS 308 systems and advertiser servers 312 may be implemented, e.g., ARS 314, and advertiser server A 316, respectively.

The information transactions, in general, which occur between the networked systems of this embodiment, over the communication network, are the following. The web browser running on source PC 302 transmits a message packet to the ARS 308 over Path "A." The ARS 308 decodes the message packet and performs a cross-reference function with product information extracted from the received message packet to obtain the address of an advertiser server 312. A new message packet is assembled comprising the advertiser server 312 address, and sent back to the source PC 302 over Path "B." A "handoff" operation is performed whereby the source PC 302 browser simply reroutes the information on to the advertiser server 312 over Path "C," with the appropriate source and destination address appended. The advertiser server 312 receives and decodes the message packet. The request-for-advertiser-product-information is extracted and the advertiser 312 retrieves the requested information from its database for transmission back to the source PC 302 over Path "D." The source PC 302 then processes the information, i.e., for display to the viewer. The optional Path "E" is discussed hereinbelow. It should be noted that the disclosed methods are not limited to only browser communication applications, but may accommodate, with sufficient modifications by one skilled in the art, other communication applications used to transmit information over the Internet or communication network.

Referring now to FIGURE 4a, the message packet 400 sent from the source PC 302 to ARS 308 via Path "A" comprises several fields. One field comprises the URL of the ARS 308 which indicates where the message packet is to be sent. Another field comprises the advertiser product code or other information derived from the audio signal 111, and any additional overhead information required for a given transaction. The

product code provides a link to the address of the advertiser server 312, located in the database 310. Yet another field comprises the network address of the source PC 302. In general, network transmissions are effected in packets of information, each packet providing a destination address, a source address, and data. These packets vary

5 depending upon the network transmission protocol utilized for communication. Although the protocols utilized in the disclosed embodiment are of a conventional protocol suite commonly known as TCP/IP, it should be understood that any protocols providing the similar basic functions can be used, with the primary requirement that a browser can forward the routing information to the desired URL in response to keystrokes being input

10 to a PC. However, it should be understood that any protocol can be used, with the primary requirement that a browser can forward the product information to the desired URL in response to keystrokes being input to a PC. Within the context of this disclosure, "message packet" shall refer to and comprise the destination URL, product information, and source address, even though more than a single packet must be transmitted to effect

15 such a transmission.

Upon receipt of the message packet 400 from source PC 302, ARS 308 processes the information in accordance with instructions embedded in the overhead information. The ARS 308 specifically will extract the product code information from the received packet 400 and, once extracted, will then decode this product code information.

20 Once decoded, this information is then compared with data contained within the ARS advertiser database 310 to determine if there is a "hit." If there is no "hit" indicating a match, then information is returned to the browser indicating such. If there is a "hit," a packet 402 is assembled which comprises the address of the source PC 302, and information instructing the source PC 302 as to how to access, directly in a "handoff"

25 operation, another location on the network, that of an advertiser server 312. This type of construction is relatively conventional with browsers such as *Netscape®* and *Microsoft*



*Internet Explorer*® and, rather than displaying information from the ARS 308, the source PC 302 can then access the advertiser server 312. The ARS 308 transmits the packet 402 back to source PC 302 over Path "B." Referring now to FIGURE 4b, the message packet 402 comprises the address of the source PC 302, the URL of the advertiser server 312 embedded within instructional code, and the URL of the ARS 308.

Upon receipt of the message packet 402 by the source PC 302, the message packet 402 is disassembled to obtain pertinent routing information for assembly of a new message packet 404. The web browser running on source PC 302 is now directed to obtain, over Path "C," the product information relevant to the particular advertiser server 312 location information embedded in message packet 404. Referring now to FIGURE 4c, the message packet 404 for this transaction comprises the URL of the advertiser server 312, the request-for-product-information data, and the address of the source PC 302.

Upon receipt of the message packet 404 from source PC 302, advertiser server 312 disassembles the message packet 404 to obtain the request-for-product-information data. The advertiser server 312 then retrieves the particular product information from its database, and transmits it over Path "D" back to the source PC 302. Referring now to FIGURE 4d, the message packet 406 for this particular transaction comprises the address of the source PC 302, the requested information, and the URL of the advertiser server 312.

Optionally, the ARS 308 may make a direct request for product information over Path "E" to advertiser server 312. In this mode, the ARS 308 sends information to the advertiser server 312 instructing it to contact the source PC 302. This, however, is unconventional and requires more complex software control. The message packet 408 for

this transaction is illustrated in FIGURE 4e, which comprises the URL of the advertiser server 312, the request-for-product-information data, and the address of the source PC 302. Since product information is not being returned to the ARS 308, but directly to the source PC 302, the message packet 408 requires the return address to be that of the source PC 302. The product information is then passed directly to PC 302 over Path "D."

Referring now to FIGURE 5, the method for detecting and obtaining product information is as follows. In decision block 500, a proprietary application running resident on a source computer PC 302 (similar to PC 204) monitors the audio input for a special trigger signal. Upon detection of the trigger signal, data following the trigger signal is decoded for further processing, in function block 502. In function block 504, the data is buffered for further manipulation. In decision block 506, a determination is made as to whether the data can be properly authenticated. If not, program flow continues through the "N" signal to function block 520 where the data is discarded. In function block 522, the program then signals for a retransmission of the data. The system then waits for the next trigger signal, in decision block 500. If properly authenticated in decision block 506, program flow continues through the "Y" signal path where the data is then used to launch the web browser application, as indicated in function block 508. In function block 510, the web browser receives the URL data, which is then automatically routed through the computer modem 208 to the network interface 304 and ultimately to the network 306. In function block 514, the ARS 308 responds by returning the URL of advertiser server 312 to the PC 302. In function block 516, the web browser running on the source PC 302, receives the advertiser URL information from the ARS 308, and transmits the URL for the product file to the advertiser server 312. In block 518, the advertiser server 312 responds by sending the product information to the source PC 302 for processing.

The user may obtain the benefits of this architecture by simply downloading the proprietary software over the network. Other methods for obtaining the software are well-known; for example, by CD, diskette, or pre-loaded hard drives.

Referring now to FIGURE 6, there is illustrated a flowchart of the process the ARS 308 may undergo when receiving the message packet 400 from the source PC 302. In decision block 600, the ARS 308 checks for the receipt of the message packet 400. If a message packet 400 is not received, program flow moves along the "N" path to continue waiting for the message. If the message packet 400 is received, program flow continues along path "Y" for message processing. Upon receipt of the message packet 400, in function block 602, the ARS 308 decodes the message packet 400. The product code is then extracted independently in function block 604 in preparation for matching the product code with the appropriate advertiser server address located in the database 310. In function block 606, the product code is then used with a look-up table to retrieve the advertiser server 312 URL of the respective product information contained in the audio signal data. In function block 608, the ARS 308 then assembles message packet 402 for transmission back to the source PC 302. Function block 610 indicates the process of sending the message packet 402 back to the source PC 302 over Path "B."

Referring now to FIGURE 7, there is illustrated a flowchart of the interactive processes between the source PC 302 and the advertiser server 312. In function block 700, the source PC 302 receives the message packet 402 back from the ARS 308 and begins to decode the packet 402. In function block 702, the URL of the advertiser product information is extracted from the message packet 402 and saved for insertion into the message packet 404 to the advertiser server 312. The message packet 404 is then assembled and sent by the source PC 302 over Path "C" to the advertiser server 312, in function block 704. While the source PC 302 waits, in function block 706, the advertiser

server 312 receives the message packet 404 from the source PC 302, in function block 708, and disassembles it. The product information location is then extracted from the message packet 404 in function block 710. The particular product information is retrieved from the advertiser server 312 database for transmission back to the source PC 302. In function block 712, the product information is assembled into message packet 406 and then transmitted back to the source PC 302 over Path "D." Returning to the source PC 302 in function block 714, the advertiser product information contained in the message packet 406 received from the advertiser server 312, is then extracted and processed in function block 716.

Referring now to FIGURE 8, after receipt of a trigger signal, a web browser application on a source PC 302 is automatically launched and computer display 800 presents a browser page 802. Proprietary software running on the source PC 302 processes the audio signal data after being digitized through the sound card 206. The software appropriately prepares the data for insertion directly into the web browser by extracting the product information code and appending keystroke data to this information. First, a URL page 804 is opened in response to a Ctrl-O command added by the proprietary software as the first character string. Opening URL page 804 automatically positions the cursor in a field 806 where additional keystroke data following the Ctrl-O command will be inserted. After URL page 804 is opened, the hypertext protocol preamble http:// is inserted into the field 806. Next, URL information associated with the location of the ARS 308 is inserted into field 806. Following the ARS 308 URL data are the characters /? to allow entry of variables immediately following the /? characters. In this embodiment, the variable following is the product information code received in the audio signal. The product code information also provides the cross-reference information for obtaining the advertiser URL from the ARS database 310. Next, a carriage return is added to send the URL/product data and close the window 804. After the message

packet 400 is transmitted to the ARS 308 from the source PC 302, transactions from the ARS308, to the source PC 302, to the advertiser server 312, and back to the source PC 302, occur quickly and are transparent to the viewer. At this point, the next information the viewer sees is the product information which was received from the advertiser server 312.

Referring now to FIGURE 9, there is illustrated a block diagram of a more simplified embodiment. In this embodiment, a video source 902 is provided which is operable to provide an audio output on an audio cable 901 which provides routing information referred to by reference numeral 904. The routing information 904 is basically information contained within the audio signal. This is an encoded or embedded signal. The important aspect of the routing information 904 is that it is automatically output in realtime as a function of the broadcast of the video program received over the video source 902. Therefore, whenever the program is being broadcast in realtime to the user 908, the routing information 904 will be output whenever the producer of the video desires it to be produced. It should be understood that the box 902 representing the video source could be any type of media that will result in the routing information being output. This could be a cassette player, a DVD player, an audio cassette, a CD ROM or any such media. It is only important that this is a program that the producer develops which the user 908 watches in a continuous or a streaming manner. Embedded within that program, at a desired point selected by the producer, the routing information 904 is output.

The audio information is then routed to a PC 906, which is similar to the PC 112 in FIGURE 1. A user 908 is interfaced with the PC to receive information thereof, the PC 906 having associated therewith a display (not shown). The PC 906 is interfaced with a network 910, similar to the network 306 in FIGURE 3. This network 910 has multiple nodes thereon, one of which is the PC 906, and another of which is represented by a

network node 912 which represents remote information. The object of the present embodiment is to access remote information for display to the user 908 by the act of transmitting from the video program in block 902 the routing information 904. This routing information 904 is utilized to allow the PC 906 which has a network "browser" running thereon to "fetch" the remote information at the node 912 over the network 910 for display to the user 908. This routing information 904 is in the form of an embedded code within the audio signal, as was described hereinabove.

Referring now to FIGURE 10, there is illustrated a more detailed block diagram of the embodiment of FIGURE 9. In this embodiment, the PC 906 is split up into a couple of nodes, a first PC 1002 and a second PC 1004. The PC 1002 resides at the node associated with the user 908, and the PC 1004 resides at another node. The PC 1004 represents the ARS 308 of FIGURE 3. The PC 1004 has a database 1006 associated therewith, which is basically the advertiser database 310. Therefore, there are three nodes on the network 910 necessary to implement the disclosed embodiment, the PC 1002, the PC 1004 and the remote information node 912. The routing information 904 is utilized by the PC 1002 for routing to the PC 1004 to determine the location of the remote information node 912 on the network 910. This is returned to the PC 1002 and a connection made directly with the remote information node 912 and the information retrieved therefrom to the user 908. The routing information 904 basically constitutes primary routing information.

Referring now to FIGURE 11, there is illustrated a diagrammatic view of how the network packet is formed for sending the primary routing information to the PC 1004. In general, the primary routing information occupies a single field which primary routing information is then assembled into a data packet with the secondary routing information for transfer to the network 910. This is described hereinabove in detail.

Referring now to FIGURE 12, there is illustrated an alternate embodiment to that of FIGURE 9. In this embodiment, the video source 902 has associated therewith an optical region 1202, which optical region 1202 has disposed therein an embedded video code. This embedded video code could be relatively complex or as simple as a grid of dark and white regions, each region in the grid able to have a dark color for a logic "1" or a white region for a logic "0." This will allow a digital value to be disposed within the optical region 1202. A sensor 1204 can then be provided for sensing this video code. In the example above, this would merely require an array of optical detectors, one for each region in the grid to determine whether this is a logic "1" or a logic "0" state. One of the sensed video is then output to the PC 906 for processing thereof to determine the information contained therein, which information contained therein constitutes the primary routing information 904. Thereafter, it is processed as described hereinabove with reference to FIGURE 9.

Referring now to FIGURE 13, there is illustrated a block diagram for an embodiment wherein a user's profile can be forwarded to the original subscriber or manufacturer. The PC 906 has associated therewith a profile database 1302, which profile database 1302 is operable to store a profile of the user 908. This profile is created when the program, after initial installation, requests profile information to be input in order to activate the program. In addition to the profile, there is also a unique ID that is provided to the user 908 in association with the browser program that runs on the PC 906. This is stored in a storage location represented by a block 1304. This ID 1304 is accessible by a remote location as a "cookie" which is information that is stored in the PC 906 in an accessible location, which accessible location is actually accessible by the remote program running on a remote node.

The ARS 308, which basically constitutes the PC 1004 of FIGURE 10, is  
 operable to have associated therewith a profile database 1308, which profile database  
 1308 is operable to store profiles for all of the users. The profile database 1308 is a  
 combination of the <sup>information</sup> stored in profile database 1302 for all of the PCs 906 that are  
 attachable to the system. This is to be distinguished from information stored in the  
 database 310, <sup>of the ARS 308</sup> the advertiser's database, which contains intermediate destination tables.  
 When the routing information in the primary routing information 904 is forwarded to the  
 ARS 308 and extracted from the original data packet, the look-up procedure described  
 hereinabove can then be performed to determine where this information is to be routed.  
 The profile database 1302 is then utilized for each transaction, wherein each transaction in  
 the form of the routing information received from the primary routing information 904 is  
 compared to the destination tables <sup>if database</sup> 310 to determine what manufacturer ~~it is associated~~  
<sup>there</sup> with. The associated ID 1304 that is transmitted along with the routing information in  
 primary routing information 904 is then compared with the profile database 1308 to  
 determine if a profile associated therewith is available. This information is stored in a  
 transaction database 1310 such that, at a later time, for each routing code received in the  
 form of the information in primary routing information 904, there will associated therewith  
 the IDs 1304 of each of the PCs 906. The associated profiles in database 1308, which  
 are stored in association with IDs 1304, can then be assembled and transmitted to a  
 subscriber as referenced by a subscriber node 1312 on the network 910. The ARS 308  
 can do this in two modes, a realtime mode or a non-realtime mode. In a realtime mode,  
 each time a PC 906 accesses the advertiser database 310, that user's profile information is  
 uploaded to the subscriber node 1312. At the same time, billing information is generated  
 for that subscriber 1312 which is stored in a billing database 1316. Therefore, the ARS  
 308 has the ability to inform the subscriber 1312 of each transaction, bill for those  
 transactions, and also provide to the subscriber 1312 profile information regarding who is  
 accessing the particular product advertisement having associated therewith the routing



information field 904 for a particular routing code as described hereinabove. This information, once assembled, can then be transmitted to the subscriber 1312 and also be reflected in billing information and stored in the billing information database 1316.

Referring now to FIGURE 14, there is illustrated a flowchart depicting the operation for storing the profile for the user. The program is initiated in a block 1402 and then proceeds to a function block 1404, wherein the system will prompt for the profile upon initiation of the system. This initiation is a function that is set to activate whenever the user initially loads the software that he or she is provided. The purpose for this is to create, in addition to the setup information, a user profile. Once the user is prompted for this, then the program will flow to a decision block 1406 to determine whether the user provides basic or detailed information. This is selectable by the user. If selecting basic, the program will flow to a function block 1408 wherein the user will enter basic information such as name and serial number and possibly an address. However, to provide some incentive to the user to enter more information, the original prompt in function block 1404 would have offers for such things as coupons, discounts, etc; if the user will enter additional information. If the user selects this option, the program <sup>flows</sup> from the decision block 1406 to a function block 1410. In the function block 1410, the user is prompted to enter specific information such as job, income level, general family history, demographic information and more. There can be any amount of information collected in this particular function block.

Once all of the information is collected, in either the basic mode or the more specific mode, the program will then flow to a function block 1412 where this information is stored locally. The program then flows to a decision block 1414 to then go on-line to the host or the ARS 308. In general, the user is prompted to determine whether he or she wants to send this information to the host at the present time or to send it later. If he or she selects the "later" option, the program will flow to a function block 1415 to prompt the

user at a later time to send the information. In the disclosed embodiment, the user will not be able to utilize the software until the profile information is sent to the host. Therefore, the user may have to activate this at a later time in order to connect with the host.

If the user has selected the option to upload the profile information to the host, the program will flow to the function block 1416 to initiate the connect process and then to a decision block 1418 to determine if the connection has been made. If not, the program will flow along a "N" path ~~to a time~~ <sup>out</sup> to decision block 1420 which will time to an error block 1422 or back to the input of the connect decision block 1418. The program, once connected, will then flow along a "Y" path from decision block 1418 to a function block 1428 to send the profile information with the ID of the computer or user to the host. The ID is basically, as described hereinabove, a "cookie" in the computer which is accessed by the program when transmitting to the host. The program will then flow to a function block 1430 to activate the program such that it, at later time, can operate without requiring all of the <sup>setup</sup> ~~set up~~ information. In general, all of the operation of this flowchart is performed with a "wizard" which steps the user through the setup process. Once complete, the program will flow to a Done block 1432.

Referring now to FIGURE 15, there is illustrated a flowchart depicting the operation of the host when receiving a transaction. The program is initiated at a <sup>start</sup> ~~start~~ block 1502 and then proceeds to decision block 1504, wherein it is determined whether the system has received a routing request, i.e., the routing information 904 in the form of a tone, etc., embedded in the audio signal, as described hereinabove with respect to FIGURE 9. The program will loop back around to the input of decision block 1504 until the routing request has been received. At this time, the program will flow along the "Y" path to a function block 1506 to receive the primary routing information and the user ID. Essentially, this primary routing information is extracted from the audio tone, in addition to

the user ID. The program then flows to a function block 1508 to look up the manufacturer  
 URL that corresponds to the received primary routing information and then return the  
 necessary command information to the originating PC 108 in order to allow that PC to  
 connect to the destination associated with the primary routing information. Thereafter, the  
 program will flow to a function block 1510 to update the transaction database 1310 for  
 the current transaction. In general, the routing information 904 will be stored as a single  
 field with the associated IDs. The profile database, as described hereinabove, has  
 associated therewith detailed profiles of each user on the system that has activated their  
 software in association with their ID. Since the ID was sent in association with the routing  
 information, what is stored in the transaction database is the routing code, in association  
 with all of the IDs transmitted to the system in association with that particular routing code.  
 Once this transaction database has been updated, as described hereinabove, the  
 transactions can be transferred back to the subscriber at node 312 with the detailed profile  
 information from the profile database 1308.

The profile information can be transmitted back to the subscriber or manufacturer  
 at the node 312 in realtime or non-realtime. A decision block 1512 is provided for this,  
 which determines if the delivery is realtime. If realtime, the program will flow along a "Y"  
 path to a function block 1514 wherein the information will be immediately forwarded to the  
 manufacturer or subscriber. The program will then flow to a function block 1516 wherein  
 the billing for that particular manufacturer or subscriber will be updated in the billing  
 database 1316. The program will then flow into an End block 1518. If it was non-  
 realtime, the program moves along the "N" path to a function block 1520 wherein it is set  
 for a later delivery and it is accrued in the transaction database. In any event, the  
 transaction database will accrue all information associated with a particular routing code.

With a realtime transaction, it is possible for a manufacturer to place an <sup>advertisement</sup> ad in a magazine or to place a product on a shelf at a particular time. The manufacturer can thereafter monitor the times when either the <sup>advertisements</sup> ads are or the products are purchased. Of course, they must be scanned into a computer which will provide some delay. However, the manufacturer can gain a very current view of how a product is moving. For example, if a cola manufacturer were to provide a promotional advertisement on, for example, television, indicating that a new cola was going to be placed on the shelf and that the first 1000 purchasers, for example, scanning their code into the network would receive some benefit, such as a chance to win a trip to some famous resort in Florida or some other incentive, the manufacturer would have a very good idea as to how well the advertisement was received. Further, the advertiser would know where the receptive markets were. If this advertiser, for example, had placed the television advertisement in ten cities and received overwhelming response from one city, but very poor response from another city, he would then have some inclination to believe that either <sup>the</sup> one poor-response city was not a good market or that the advertising medium he had chosen was very poor. Since the advertiser can obtain a relatively instant response and also content with that response as to the demographics of the responder, very important information can be obtained in a relatively short time.

It should be noted that the disclosed embodiment is not limited to a single source PC 302, but may encompass a large number of source computers connected over a global communication network. Additionally, the embodiment is not limited to a single ARS 308 or a single advertiser server 312, but may include a plurality of ARS and advertiser systems, indicated by the addition of ARS 314 and advertiser server A 316, respectively. It should also be noted that this embodiment is not limited only to global communication networks, but also may be used with LAN, WAN, and peer-to-peer configurations.

It should also be noted that the disclosed embodiment is not limited to a personal computer, but is also applicable to, for example, a Network Computer ("NetPC"), a scaled-down version of the PC, or any system which accommodates user interaction and interfaces to information resources.

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One typical application of the above noted technique is for providing a triggering event during a program, such as a sport event. In a first example, this may be generated by an advertiser. One could imagine that, due to the cost of advertisements in a high profile sports program, there is a desire to utilize this time <sup>wisely</sup> ~~wisely~~. If, for example, an advertiser contracted for 15 seconds worth of advertising time, they could insert within their program a tone containing the routing information. This routing information can then be output to the user's PC <sup>305</sup> ~~PC~~ which will cause the user's PC <sup>306</sup> ~~PC~~ to, via the network, obtain information from a remote location typically controlled by the advertiser. This could be in the form of an advertisement of a length longer than that contracted for. Further, this could be an interactive type of advertisement. An important aspect to the type of interaction between the actual broadcast program with the embedded routing information and the manufacturer's site is the fact that there is provided ~~in the~~ <sup>307</sup> ~~information~~ as to the user's PC <sup>308</sup> ~~PC~~ and a profile of the user themselves. Therefore, an advertiser can actually gain realtime information as to the number of individuals that are watching their particular advertisement and also information as to the background of those individuals, demographic information, etc. This can be a very valuable asset to an advertiser.

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In another example, the producer of the program, whether it be an on-air program, a program embedded in a video tape, CD-ROM, DVD, or a cassette, can allow the user to automatically access additional information that is not displayed on the screen. For example, in a sporting event, various statistics can be provided to the user from a remote location, merely by the viewer watching the program. When these statistics are provided,

the advertiser can be provided with demographic information and background information regarding the user. This can be important when, for example, the user may record a sports program. If the manufacturer sees that this program routing code is being output from some device at a <sup>later</sup> time than the actual broadcast itself, this allows the advertisers to actually see that their program is still being used and also what type of individual is using it. Alternatively, the broadcaster could determine the same and actually bill the advertiser an additional sum for a later broadcast. This is all due to the fact that the routing information automatically, through a PC and a network, will provide an indication to the advertiser ~~for other intermediary regarding~~ the time at which the actual information was broadcast.

The different type of medium that can be utilized with the above embodiment are such things as advertisements, which are discussed hereinabove, contests, games, news programs, education, coupon promotional programs, demonstration media (demos), and photographs, all of which can be broadcast on a private site or a public site. This all will provide the ability to allow realtime interface with the network and the remote location for obtaining the routed information and also allow for realtime billing and accounting.

Referring now to FIGURE 16, there is illustrated an alternate embodiment of the present disclosure, this being the preferred embodiment. In the embodiment of FIGURE 16, as compared to that of FIGURE 1, the advertiser does not provide an advertisement in the form of a tone to the broadcast program source 104. Rather, the program source 104, which is remote with respect to the user PC 112, is now replaced with a system which is local to the user PC 112. This local system comprises an audio extractor 1600 which is operable to receive any of a number of analog and digital inputs, for example, which inputs include a video cassette recorder (VCR) 1602 for playing analog tape media having audio/video content thereon, a digital video disk (DVD) unit 1604 for playing DVD disk media having digital audio/video content thereon, a digital audio tape (DAT) unit for

playing tape media having digital audio content thereon, and a compact disk (CD) unit 1608 for playing CD media having digital audio content thereon. Note that each of the aforementioned units (1602, 1604, 1606, and 1608) may connect directly to the user PC 112 such that the extraction process using the audio extractor 1600 is performed internal  
5 to the user PC 112. Each of the media have audible tones encoded thereon. These audible tones are extracted from the respective signals from one or more of the media by the audio extractor 1600 which may simply perform template matching in order to identify and extract the embedded tone information. The tone is then played through an audio transmitter 1612 (e.g., a speaker). An audio receiver 1614 (e.g., a microphone) connects  
10 to the user PC 112 and is operable to receive the audible tones from the audio transmitter 1612. The analog audible signal is then converted to a digital signal by conventional means.

Software running on the user PC 112 responds to the audible tone received through the audio receiver 1614 by detecting and decoding the tone, and launching a  
15 communication program (e.g., a web browser program) which is operable to communicate over the network through the modem 114. The software running on the user PC 112 assembles a message packet which contains routing information directed to the ARS 308 and the decoded information of the audible tone. The software running on the user PC 112 via the communication program facilitates the linking of the local node (where the user  
20 PC 112 is located) to the ARS 308 (an intermediate node location) and transmits the message packet in accordance with information stored in the program info database 116 through a the modem 114 to the ARS 308 disposed on the network.

It can be appreciated that the audio extractor 1600 is operable to accept any units or systems whose outputs contain audio signals. Furthermore, it can be appreciated that  
25 the audio extractor 1600 is operable to receive analog or digital signals containing audio

content from the user PC 112 over a connection 1610. For example, if the user of the user PC 112 desires to download an audio or audio/video file from a remote location on a network (not shown) on which both the remote location and the user PC 112 are disposed, the user may then play the file such that the video portion is displayed on the display 118 while the audio portion including the audible tone is output through the audio extractor 1600 to the audio transmitter 1612 of the user PC 112. An audio receiver 1614 (e.g., a microphone) is operable to receive all audible audio signals, but working in conjunction with onboard architecture, responds only to those embedded audible tones.

Referring now to FIGURE 17, there is illustrated an overall diagrammatic view of the interconnection over the network of the user PC 112, it now being referred to as user PC 1702 in FIGURE 17. The user PC 1702 is interconnected with the network 306, as described hereinabove with reference to FIGURE 3, to allow the user PC 1702 to forward the decoded information of the received audible tone to the ARS 308. As described hereinabove, this forwarding operation is facilitated by a detection operation in the user PC 1702. The user PC 1702 detects the presence of the audible tone received from the audio source 1700. (The audio source 1700 in this illustration comprises any of one or more of the audio sources—VCR 1602, DVD 1604, DAT 1606, and CD 1608.) The user PC 1702 then utilizes this information to connect to the ARS 308, in conjunction with stored information in the user PC 1702, and forwards the received tone or the decoded information contained therein, or even a portion of the information contained therein, to the ARS 308. The ARS 308 utilizes this information for comparison with a relational database 1704 to define or to correlate the received tone information with routing information for a destination node 1706 on the network 306. Once the ARS 308 has determined that there is routing information that correlates to the tone information received from the user PC 1702, then this information is assembled in a packet and transferred back to the user PC 1702. The user PC 1702 then utilizes this redirected



routing information to allow the user PC 1702 to make a connection with the destination node 1706. This destination node 1706 can then transmit information back to the user PC 1702 in the form of a web page or the such. As described hereinabove, a web browser software program is utilized to interface with the ARS 308 and the destination node 1706.

5           ... As an example, consider the situation where a recording company contracts with a retail outlet store having a web page that resides at the destination node 1706 to control the user PC 1702 at the user location on the network. The recording company embeds a tone in the media to cause the user PC 1702 to connect to the retail outlet store destination node 1706 whenever that audible tone is transmitted from the recording media. For  
10           example, the retail outlet may be a video/music store that would desire certain specials or new releases to be relayed to a user at certain times during play of the recording media. The recording company can determine that a particular tone be embedded within an audio or video track on the media that is correlated with the destination node 1706 address of the retailer on the network 306, and then transmit this tone at the appropriate time or at the  
15           appropriate point in the program. This need not be a specific time, or it can be a specific time in the program.

          Therefore, the recording company can selectively control the user PC 1702 at a user location on the network 306 to connect to a desired destination node 1706 merely by injecting a tone into the recording media, or any other type of encoded information. This  
20           may be perceptible by the user or it may not be perceptible. Further, the embedded information could cause an optical coupling between the user PC 1702 and the audio source 1700, rather than an audio coupling means using both the audio transmitter 1612 and the audio receiver 1614. It is only necessary that some code or information be embedded into the recording media and that there be some type of detector at the user's  
25           end to detect this information to then effect a connection over the network 306. The

implementation of the ARS 308 allows the recording company to initiate regular updates to the relational database 1704. The updates may be new audio or video releases which are now linked in the relational database 1704 to the particular tone embedded in the recording media. In this way, the repeated use of the recording media by the user causes  
5 new information to be displayed to the user at the user PC 1702, precluding the recording media from becoming "outdated."

In addition to being able to transmit the encoded information that is detected by the PC 1702 back to the ARS 308 from the user PC 1702, a user ID in the user PC 1702 can be transmitted to the ARS 308. The ARS 308 has contained therein a user profile  
10 database 1708 which is set up by the user when the software detection program is initially loaded, which user profile is associated with the user ID. This user profile information is optional, but can be utilized by the ARS 308 for multiple purposes. One of these purposes could be that the user profile information is appended to the routing information extracted from the relational database 1704 and forwarded back to the user PC 1702. When the  
15 user PC 1702 and the browser program therein contact the destination node 1706, the user profile information received from the ARS 308 is appended thereto. Therefore, the destination node 1706 will have information regarding the user that is contacting the destination node 1706. The flexibility provided by the disclosed architecture is enormous in that the relational database 1704 may be structured to hold any amount of information  
20 related to the user such that play of the particular recording media at a particular moment in time triggers display of different information.

Referring now to FIGURE 18, there is illustrated a flowchart depicting the operation at the recording media architecture. The program is initiated at a block 1800 and then proceeds to a function block 1802 where the user inserts and plays the recording  
25 media. Flow is then to a function block 1804 where the audio extractor 1600 extracts the

embedded tone signal from the audio/video signals of the recording media at the audio/video source 1700. Flow is then to a function block 1806 where the audio extractor 1600 outputs the tone signal to the audio transmitter 1612. Flow is then to a function block 1808 where the tone signal is received into the user PC 1702 by coupling the audible tone signal from the audio transmitter 1612 to the audio receiver 1614. Flow is then to a function block 1810 where software running on the user PC 1702 assembles an intermediate node routing message packet. This intermediate routing message packet includes routing information of the intermediate node, the intermediate node in this particular disclosure being the ARS 308. Additionally, the intermediate node routing message packet contains the tone signal or product identifier information decoded from the tone signal as extracted from the recording media. Flow is then to a function block 1812 where software running on the user PC 1702 launches a web browser for transmitting the intermediate node routing message packet across the network 306.

Flow is then to a function block 1814 where the message packet is transmitted to the intermediate node (ARS 308). Flow is then to a function block 1816 where a matching process occurs wherein the tone signal or decoded product information is obtained from the message packet and matched with corresponding tone signal information residing on the relational database 1704. Flow is then to a decision block 1818 where the matching process is performed and if a match does not occur, flow is out the "N" path to a function block 1820 where a message is returned to the user indicating that the match was unsuccessful. If a match does occur, flow is out the "Y" path to a function block 1822 where a destination node message packet is assembled with routing information of the destination node corresponding to the tone signal. Flow is then to a function block 1824 where this destination node message packet having routing information of the destination node is transmitted back to the user PC 1702. Flow is then to a function block 1826 where the user PC 1702 is then redirected to connect to the destination node 1706. Flow

is then to a function block 1828 where the destination node 1706 then returns information for display to the user PC 1702 corresponding to the tone signal information provided in the destination node message packet. Flow is then to an end point 1830 where the program terminates.

5           In summary, there is provided a method for allowing a user PC to be controlled in order to effect a connection between the user PC and a destination node on a network. This is facilitated through an audio source such as recording media having an embedded audio signal therein. When the recording media is played, the audio signal is extracted by an audio extractor and transmitted to the user PC, and detected by a program running in  
10           the background of the user PC. Once the audible tone is detected, a web browser is launched and the tone or decoded product identifier information associated with the tone is transmitted to an ARS on the network. The ARS then compares the information received from the user PC using information from a relational database. The relational database contains routing information for various destination nodes on the network. When a match  
15           occurs, the matching information is then forwarded back to the user PC and this is utilized to route the user PC to the particular destination node corresponding to the audible tone for the display of information therefrom.

          Although the preferred embodiment has been described in detail, it should be understood that various changes, substitutions and alterations can be made therein without  
20           departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims.